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THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NELSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 2.

BALTIMORE, MD. MAY 9, 1837.

Vol. IV

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1837.

CROP PROSPECTS.

A letter in the *New Orleans Bulletin* of the 24th of April, says, that "large crops of cotton and corn have been planted, and 'bid fair to yield an abundant return."

The *Upper Marlborough Gazette* of the 27th of April, says:

"We are informed that tobacco plants have been materially injured by the late frosts. In some instances whole beds have been destroyed. Early vegetables of all kinds have suffered considerably."

The *Centreville Times* says:

"The most of our farmers have finished planting their corn crop. There is but little improvement in the appearance of wheat and rye, and the oats seem to have come up badly. Our farmers will have to bend all their means to the cultivation of their corn—manure all they can, work it early and nicely, and the result we trust will repay them."

The *Hagerstown Torch Light*, says:

"The wheat crop, in many instances, has somewhat improved in appearance, within the last fortnight. If the season should be favorable, the yield will be much better than was expected a few weeks since."

We have conversed with several gentlemen from several of the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and they all concur in opinion, that much less wheat was seeded last fall on that shore than had been done for many years before, and that, even should the present disastrous prospects be succeeded by fruitful crops, the aggregate yield must be greatly below that of former years. In Kent county we learn that, owing to the difficulty of procuring seed-wheat, not more than one-fourth the usual quantity was sown.

In a conversation with an intelligent farmer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a few days since, we learnt with regret that the prospects for a crop of wheat was any thing but encouraging, that ma-

ny of the fields had been hardly dealt with by the frosts; some so much so that their owners had ploughed them up with a view of putting in corn. In 1855 he had gathered off of 55 acres in wheat, 1855 bushels of grain, but last year, from the same quantity of land, he had only got 700 bushels, and that last fall in consequence of the uncertainty of the crop, he had sown but a few acres in wheat.

From Jefferson county, Va. we learn that the prospects are any thing but flattering; there, too, farmers were, in numerous instances, ploughing up their fields. Our informant assured us, that prior to his leaving home, he had directed a large portion of one of his fields to be ploughed up.

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Jefferson county, Virginia, as the reader will recollect, have been distinguished in past years for their great yields of wheat, the soil being strong limestone, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of this grain; but even such soils cannot stand the alternations which for the last few years have marked our winters.

A superior Cow—We visited, a few days since, the farm of Mr. Beltzhoover in company with an esteemed friend from Marietta, Pa. to view the fine Durhams and other stock, which reflect so much credit upon the proprietor of that establishment, and his skilful assistants. While there our curiosity was excited by the immense volume, which the udder of an Irish poll cow presented, and to gratify it requested that we should be present when she was milked; it being near the hour for the performance of that service. She was milked at 6 P. M. having been previously milked twice before that day, to wit, at 5 and 10 o'clock, A. M. She gave 14 quarts, and the cow-herd assured us, that she had given more at the first milking that morning. She is a noble framed animal, large and well formed, with a back straight as a rule, ample hips, square buttocks—in a word, she possesses all the marks of what she really is, a first rate milch cow, with nothing left for improvement, though directed by all the genius of a Collings, a Berry, a Whittaker or a Denton.

On the culture of Peas—A writer in the *Gene-see Farmer*, observes, that the custom used to be

among farmers to sow three or four bushels of peas to the acre, and they usually obtained about 15 bushels; that some years ago he went from home, directing his farmer to sow two acres of peas just as he sowed wheat, having reference to the manner of sowing in drills or broadcast. The farmer, supposing that he had reference to the quantity, sowed only one and a quarter bushels to the acre. On returning he found his peas very thin, and let it go for an experiment, and it proved to be a profitable one; for he harvested 76 bushels. He has since followed out the experiment, and generally gets about twenty fold. This writer disapproves of sowing oats among peas, as the oats weaken the pea-vines and lessen the crop. He thinks that peas are a good substitute for Indian corn in feeding cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and observes, that they produce better in cold seasons than in hot.

Sow Spring Wheat late.—Reuben Wheeler, of Vergennes, Vt. having suffered the loss of his wheat crop, by the grain worm, for several successive years, adopted the practice of sowing his spring wheat late, and has in this way had fine crops, while the early sown grain has been uniformly destroyed by the worm. The same practice has been adopted by his neighbors, with like success.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, dated

Three Hills Farm, near Albany,
April 30th, 1837.

Mr. E. P. ROBERTS:

Dear Sir—We have had for the last ten or twelve days, cold dry weather, accompanied with high winds from the N. W. Vegetation is still very backward—grass did not seem to start until a few days since. Friday and Saturday have been more congenial; but we are now suffering from a drought. We have had neither rain or snow of any consequence for the last three weeks. Until within the last week we have had pretty severe frosts in the nights. The frost is not entirely out of our garden yet. The snow on the Hilderbergh mountains has disappeared, and they begin to wear the appearance of a warmer atmosphere.

In consequence of the ravages of the grain worm, our farmers have mostly abandoned the cultivation of winter wheat in this vicinity. Some complaints, however, are made by those who had the courage to try it again, of the severity of the winter, and it is very doubtful whether they will obtain half a crop, even should the worm fail to do his part of the work of destruction. Rye, so far as I have noticed, promises to be a good crop, and even now, should we have a favorable season, our barns and storehouses may groan under the weight of produce.

You ask if I have sown any spring wheat, and when? I neither cultivate wheat or rye. The demand for spring wheat has been greater this spring than was ever known here before. The variety sold has been of the "Italian Spring Wheat." Nothing like a supply, however, could be obtained, although the price was up to \$5 per bushel. This is about the time to sow it—but Mr. Buel informed me last evening that he had not put his in the ground yet, nor does he intend to until next week—having the fear of the "grain worm" before his eyes.

Great use of Barley has been made here, as a substitute for buckwheat—and many prefer it, for cakes.

Through the kindness of Geo. Manners, Esq. British consul at Boston, I obtained a small sample of the *Egyptian or naked Barley*, which I intend to cultivate, and should I be successful, I think it would be quite an acquisition in the list of good things for the breakfast table. I am informed by some of our farmers, that it, or a similar kind, has been cultivated here, and abandoned, on account of some difficulty in the vegetating qualities for malting.

You also ask if I could supply ——— with 20 bushels of Dutton corn. I have none, and on my way to the city yesterday, I called on Judge Buel for a supply. I then called on Mr. Thorburn, our seedsman, and I could not obtain as many quarts. He has purchased all the seed corn within 20 miles of Albany, and cannot supply the one-half of his orders. I received as a donation from Mr. Hatch, of Poughkeepsie, one bushel of his "early Canada corn," which I intend planting with that I obtained from the north, of which yours is a specimen.

I might be tempted by great offers to sell some of my cows and heifers. I have one bull, "Carlos," 7 years old, got in England out of an imported cow, and a two year old, both of high blood and good pedigrees, which I would sell on moderate terms. "Superior" I have sold. Most of the cattle going to Ohio and Kentucky, pass up the Canal.

I have obtained, to me, a new variety of oats—which were cultivated on an adjoining farm last year. They are called "horse-mane" or "one sided oats," from the seed all hanging on one side. They are very heavy, large and plump kernel, white, and last year yielded a better crop than any other variety. I have also sown for my main crop the heavy "black oat." This information may not be of much consequence or interest to you, and I merely mentioned it as it happened to revolve in my mind.

From the amount of Ruta Baga and other root seeds, and the great demand for drills, I am led to believe that the "root culture" is gaining ground in this section very fast. More seed has already been disposed of than for four years put together, before. Those who tried a small piece, last year, of a quarter and half an acre, are putting in from one to three acres this. I am pleased to see you urge the farmers to try the experiment, even on a small scale.

I wish you great success in your laudable zeal, not only with your pen, but with your hands, to encourage and stimulate the farmers to greater exertions, and more attention in the selection of seeds and animals. I am much pleased with the

Farmer and Gardener, and class it among the first agricultural papers in our country.

Truly, yours, CALEB N. BEMENT.

CULTURE OF SILK IN AMERICA.

We copy the following editorial notice and the Report on the subject of Silk and the expediency of promoting it, from the *Richmond Enquirer*.—By the remarks of the editor of that paper, it will be seen that an excellent spirit is abroad in the Old Dominion, and in all sincerity we say, "God speed the good work."

We have seized the opportunity of an open day to lay before our readers a very interesting Report presented to the last Congress by Mr. Adams, on the raising of the Silk-worm, and the manufacture of Silk, in the United States. The reader will probably be as much surprised as we were, to see the extent to which this employment is carrying itself in our country. In Virginia, we are not idle—as two companies at least have been organized. In addition to these, we are apprized, that the U. S. Arsenal, above this city, which has been for some time discontinued for that purpose, and was going to ruin, may probably be converted into a Silk Laboratory—and that 60 or 80,000 mulberries are expected to be planted out in the grounds. In the neighborhood of this city, we know that attention begins to be devoted to the cultivation of the Mulberry; particularly, the broad leaved Chinese Mulberry; which is now easily propagated by slips. Among others, Mr. John Carter, the skilful and successful cultivator of the Vine, has planted out this spring about 40,000 slips of this succulent species of Mulberry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 25, 1837.

Read and laid upon the table.

MR. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which the subject had been referred, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom, at the last session of Congress, was referred a resolution of the House, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of promoting the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, respectfully report:

That, in fulfilment of the instruction of the House, Mr. Andrew T. Judson of Connecticut, then a member of the House, and of the committee, was authorized and requested to continue and pursue the inquiries which, for some time before, he had already commenced, to obtain from various parts of the United States, the information respecting the actual condition and prospects of those important articles of cultivation, which might most effectively promote the purposes of the resolution of the House; that those inquiries were accordingly pursued with equal perseverance and intelligence by Mr. Judson, but without his being able to complete them before the close of that session of Congress; that, previous to that time, his services being required in another department, he resigned his seat as a member of the House.

But Mr. Judson did not, on that account, intermit or relax in the researches upon which he had

devoted his time and attention in relation to the cultivation and manufacture of silk. He obtained the assistance and co-operation, in the prosecution of his inquiries, of F. G. Comstock, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and editor of the *Silk Culturist*, a periodical journal, published at Hartford, and specially devoted to this interesting cultivation. Twenty-two numbers of this valuable work have been transmitted by Mr. Comstock to the committee, together with a practical treatise by him on the culture of silk, adapted to the soil and climate of the United States.

A letter from Mr. Judson, of the 21st of January last, to the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, contains a concise summary of the information collected by him pursuant to the charge of the Committee, and in furtherance of the views indicated by the resolution of the House. The chairman is instructed, by the committee, to present that letter to the House, and to move that it be received as part of their report.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
February 25, 1837.

CANTERBURY, Connecticut, Jan. 21, 1837.

SIR—Having had the honor to be a member of the Committee on Manufactures at the last session of Congress, when that committee was instructed, by a resolution of the House, "to inquire into the culture and manufacture of silk in the United States," and having been directed by the committee to make the report, I have devoted that attention to the subject which its nature, and my other duties, would allow; and now have the honor of communicating to you the result of my investigations, that it may be submitted to the members now composing the Committee on Manufactures.

It was my intention to have prepared a report at the last session, but the time intervening between the assignment of the duty to me, and the close of the session, rendered it utterly impracticable. The gentlemen who had engaged, and were engaging, in the business, were scattered throughout the whole extent of the country, and it was impossible to ascertain what progress they had made in the short time allotted me. The want of this information, and the suggestion of a gentleman whose time is exclusively devoted to the introduction of the business, and who kindly proffered me the use of his extensive correspondence, and the aid of his personal services, in collecting the facts during the recess, induced me to defer it till the present session. Under these circumstances, I have thought the subsequent resignation of my seat in Congress would not exonerate me from the discharge of the duty thus imposed, or furnish an apology for neglecting it. In addition to this, I was aware the brief period prescribed by the Constitution for the present session, would be inadequate to a thorough investigation, should the duty of preparing a report be assigned to another member of the committee, and the expectations of the House and the public must, at least for a time, be disappointed. This explanation will, I trust, exempt me from what otherwise might appear to be an officious interference with the business and duties of the committee.

It is already known to the committee that the culture of silk has been attempted in this country at different periods of time, the principal, however, of which, fall within the last century. It would be interesting, and probably useful, to trace the history of this branch of rural economy, from the first attempt to introduce it in Virginia, in 1623 by James I. to the present time; but as it has been compiled and embodied in a manual prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, passed on the 11th of May, 1826, I have deemed it advisable to confine my inquiries to the present state of the culture and manufacture of silk, and the more immediate causes which have produced it.

The present state of these branches of American industry, and the interest which is so extensively felt in relation to them, owe their origin principally to the efforts of a few patriotic gentlemen of the county of Hartford, in Connecticut. In the year 1834, they formed an association under the name of the "Hartford County Silk Society," for the purpose of collecting and disseminating practical information relating to the best methods of cultivating the various species and varieties of the mulberry, and the rearing the silk-worm. To facilitate their operations, and open a channel of communication with the public, they immediately commenced the publication of a monthly periodical, under the significant name of the "Silk Culturist and Farmers' Manual," and placed it under the editorial charge of the Secretary of the society. The editor immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties, and has since devoted his whole time and attention to the subject. The officers and members of the society, particularly the President and Secretary, being practical men, and ardently devoted to the cause as a great national object, have been incessant and unwearied in their exertions to accomplish its general introduction. In their endeavors to draw the attention of the public, and particularly agriculturists, to the subject, and stimulate them to engage in it as an important and lucrative branch of rural economy, they have cautiously, and I think wisely, passed over the ingenious theories of foreign writers, and confined themselves to the results of experiments fairly and faithfully made, and the simple statement of facts. This course will approve itself to the understanding of every individual of reflection, especially when the variation of soil and climate of different countries, and the dissimilarity in the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, are taken into consideration.

The anticipation of a sudden transition from poverty to competence, or from competence to wealth, is, of itself, a powerful incentive to embark in any new project which presents itself to the mind; but the disappointment and mortification consequent upon it, when illusory, are as painful as the success is gratifying when real.—The proneness of man to "air-castle building," needs no encouragement, but requires restraint; and the individual or individuals who take the responsibility of recommending to the farmer a deviation from his ordinary routine of husbandry, must be careful that the advantages proposed are real rather than imaginary, or they will ultimately

swaken in their own bosoms painful instead of pleasurable sensations. These principles seem to be the cardinal points in the faith of the Hartford County Silk Society, and by them the members appear to have scrupulously governed themselves in promoting the great object of their association.

The publication of the Silk Culturist, at a merely nominal price, and on the personal responsibility of the Secretary, has exerted a powerful influence in awakening a deep interest in these new branches of American enterprise. The extent of this interest may be judged of by the fact, that most of the political, commercial, and literary publications of the day, contain paragraphs urging farmers and others to engage in them, and assuring them of their practicability and profit.—These show the light in which the subject is viewed by intelligent men, in different sections of the country as a public object. The extent, also, of the interest felt by individuals in the success of the enterprise, as a source of individual wealth, may be estimated by the fact, that there are now in the office of the Silk Culturist from 3 to 5000 letters of inquiry, &c., in relation to it. This interest is further manifested by the fact, that several other periodicals devoted wholly and partially to the subject have been started and are co-operating in the great work.

But notwithstanding both the public and individuals may be deeply interested in the culture and manufacture of silk, its introduction into this country may be unattainable. Our soil and climate may not be congenial to its growth, and the number, habits and pursuits of our population may not be adapted to its manufacture. These, are insuperable difficulties, if they exist; and consequently, I have given them a prominent place among the topics of investigation. The result of all my inquiries in relation to the adaptation of our soil and climate are of the most encouraging character. From all the information I have been able to obtain, I am fully satisfied, that there is not a state in the Union, and perhaps I might say not a county, where the mulberry may not be cultivated, and the silk worm reared. Experiments have been made in all parts of the country, and their success has established the fact, that the mulberry will grow, and the silk-worm will thrive, throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States. The rigor of northern winters has, ordinarily, no injurious effect upon the Italian mulberry; and the insect which feeds upon its foliage, produces the silken fibre, being in a torpid state, and secluded from the frost during the cold season, sustains no injury, or even inconvenience, from its severity. It was formerly doubted whether the *morus multicaulis* could be acclimated in the Northern and Middle States; but late experiments have satisfactorily proved that, by cutting down the shoots in autumn, the roots will endure the coldest winters, and send up a new growth of shoots in the spring, and produce an abundant crop of foliage. This appears to be the method successfully pursued by the silk growers in India; and with the same treatment in this country, there is no doubt of its acclimation.

The introduction of this valuable variety of mulberry, at a time when the attention of American silk growers was aroused to the subject, and

the facility with which it is cultivated and multiplied to an indefinite extent, affords, in my opinion, a full guaranty against those failures and interruptions in the business to which it has heretofore been subjected. It has been ascertained by experiment, that the foliage which may be gathered from annual shoots upon an acre of land will furnish food enough to sustain a family of worms sufficiently numerous to make 128 pounds of silk, worth, at present prices, \$640. Though there is now but little doubt that, treated in this manner, the *morus multicaulis* will, in the end, supplant the Italian, yet it is adjudged advisable, by most silk growers, to continue its cultivation. Its great value for fuel and timber, especially for ship-building will ever make it worthy of cultivation; and should any unforeseen circumstance render the successful cultivation of the former uncertain, or impossible, the silk grower will be able to make silk from its foliage, of good quality, and in large quantities.

An imaginary difficulty in rearing the worm, and enabling it to make its cocoon, has been urged as a reason against attempting it; but I am happy to find that the process has been so far simplified as to be intelligible to the most unlearned in rural affairs. So simple and easy is the care and management of the worm, during its brief life of labor, that children, with a little instruction and experience, can supply all its wants both in sickness and in health, and render it all the assistance and attention necessary to its comfort and the completion of its labors. The process of reeling, also, has become so familiarised, that children perform it with skill and dexterity. In foreign countries, where silk is extensively grown and manufactured, the business of reeling is kept, to a great extent, distinct from growing; but I think it desirable for every grower in this country to acquaint himself and family with the art, as the value of the silk is more easily and accurately ascertained, and is less liable to injury in transportation. Thus far, the production and manufacture of silk may be carried on in the family of every farmer, and at a profit far beyond his expectations.

From all the facts in my possession, I am satisfied that every farmer may devote a portion of his farm and attention to the growth of silk, and thereby much increase the value of its products. The gathering of the foliage, and the feeding of the worms, may be performed by the children, and such other members of the family as are incapable of more arduous labor; and who, if not thus employed, would spend their time in idleness, or, what is worse, mischief. If productive labor is a principal source of wealth, both to nations and individuals, it is desirable it should be increased to its greatest possible extent. This can only be done by seeking out objects to which the labor of the young, old, and infirm, is adapted; and, among these, I know of none more appropriate than the culture of silk. The same remarks are substantially true with respect to its manufacture.

It has also been erroneously supposed, that the manufacture of silk was attended with extraordinary difficulties; that it required much complex and expensive machinery, and a skill which Americans were incapable of acquiring: but it has been found to be as simple as that of cotton or

wool: and requiring a far less expenditure in buildings, machinery, and fixtures. The weaving of silk fabrics on power looms has been attempted, and the success that has resulted from the experiment is of the most flattering character. Fabrics for gentlemen's wear, cravats, &c., have been woven on power looms, which, for beauty of texture, fall but little, if any, below those of foreign manufacture. In this respect, we are already in advance of the silk manufacturers of Europe and India; and it is believed that the advantage the American manufacturer will derive from the aid of labor-saving machines, will more than counterbalance the advantage the foreign manufacturer does or can derive from the reduced price of labor in countries of a more dense population.—Hence, it is believed that this country can successfully compete with other countries, both in the culture and manufacture of silk.

The importance of introducing this species of manufacture may be estimated by the fact, that the importations of manufactured silks, during the year ending the 30th of September last, amounted to \$17,497,900, being nearly a million more than the previous year. Most of this enormous amount is consumed in this country, and is an annual tax upon the consumers. It is also to them and the country a total loss; for, it is believed there are in the country a sufficient number of laborers to produce and manufacture the whole amount, who are unproductively or unprofitably employed. If this be so, it follows, as a necessary consequence, we sustain an annual loss of double that amount in our unemployed and misapplied labor. This amount will be astonishingly increased, if we add to it all the evils of crime and pauperism, which are the legitimate and unavoidable consequences of idleness and unproductive labor. The connexion between idleness and poverty has not, and never will be, dissolved, so long as the relation between cause and effect exists; and though crime may not be a necessary concomitant, yet it is a common attendant. The same is true, though in a less degree, in regard to misapplied labor. The fruits of unproductive labor are poverty and wretchedness, and these are often the remote, if not the immediate, cause of crime. The importance, therefore, of the culture and manufacture of silk, both in a pecuniary and moral point of view, is immense.

Our independence also urges us to engage in the culture and manufacture of silk. Fabrics, of which silk in the whole, or a component part, are indispensable. In the early ages of the world, when the customs and fashions of society were rude and unpolished, silk was considered a luxury which none but princes could indulge; and even in them it was supposed to be unpardonable extravagance; for it was among the enumerated prodigalities of Heliogabalus, that he had a garment made wholly of silk. The Emperor Aurelian, also, 270 years afterwards, refused his empress a silk robe, merely because he could not incur the expense. In still later times silk has been considered luxurious, for it is said of James I., before his accession to the English throne in 1603, that he was compelled to borrow a pair of silk hose of the Earl of Mar, when he first appeared before the ambassador. But the customs and the habits of society have since undergone an astonishing change. Silk is no longer considered

a luxury, but an indispensable article. So common has it become, that it forms a considerable part of our wardrobes, and enters more or less into almost every garment, both of male and female dress. However unnecessary and extravagant silk may have anciently been considered, it cannot now be dispensed with, neither can its consumption be confined to the wealthy. Time was, and now is in some countries, when different orders in society, growing out of rank and wealth, existed; but this state of things no longer continues in this country. Wealth and descent are no longer the thermometer of respectability, but industry, frugality, and the practice of the moral and social virtues. The poor as well as the rich must be clothed in silk: and why should they not? They are as meritorious, and often more so.—The question is, therefore, settled, that there can be no diminution in the consumption of silk; and unless measures are taken to encourage its culture, we must be forever dependant on foreign labor for its production. Though foreign laborers may be dependant on us for the consumption of their products, yet it detracts much from our independence to be dependant on them for necessary articles of clothing.—It is true, while our amicable relations with foreign countries continue, we shall be supplied; the advantage they derive from this item of our commercial dealing will ever afford us a guaranty against want in times of peace, yet our intercourse may be interrupted by war, and we be thrown upon our own resources for the production of this staple article of consumption. But if this state of things cannot be reasonably anticipated, our love of independence, and, above all, a prudent national economy, should prompt us to prosecute a branch of industry which promises such important results, and the practicability or feasibility of which is no longer a problem.

The importance of this branch of rural economy is also much increased, by the facilities it affords to all to attain competence and wealth. There is probably no other business, in which the same amount of capital will yield an equal amount of income. It will not be expected that I shall go in to an accurate calculation of the product and profit of a plantation and cocoony; yet, perhaps, I ought to say, that, within the range of my own observation, there can be no better investment of capital. The small amount of capital necessary to a commencement of the business is also a facility which no other branch of business, within my knowledge, holds out to the enterprising. A few acres of land of ordinary fertility, and a few dollars in money for the purchase of seed and plants, will enable a silk grower to lay the foundation for a plantation on a considerable scale.

Another facility peculiar to the business is the ease with which operations are extended, without a corresponding extension of capital. The ratio in which the *morus multicaulis* may be multiplied, by means of cuttings and layers, is truly astonishing. Experiments have proved that, with a little labor and attention, they may be more than quadrupled every year. This will enable the farmer in moderate circumstances to compete with the capitalist, and prevent monopolizers from engrossing the whole of the business and its profits. To the individual of limited means, and a large family of children dependant on him for support and education, the culture of silk holds out encour-

agement of extraordinary promise; while, at the same time, it affords ample opportunity for the capitalist or the incorporated company to make large investments with the moral certainty of success.

The culture and manufacture of silk must also, for a long time at least, be free from the depressions and embarrassments which, at times, are thrown upon other species of manufacture by enterprise and competition.—Before the present prices can be materially reduced, an amount of domestic silk equal to the large amount annually imported must be produced; and this cannot be expected while enterprise and labor have so many objects on which to expend themselves as the various sections, climates, interests and pursuits of this extensive country present. The disproportion also, which has existed for the last 20 or 30 years, between the increase in the consumption of silk, and the increase of population, and which is becoming greater every year, will, it is believed, prevent the American silk growers, with all the aid and encouragement which may be extended to them by the National and State Legislatures, from producing the raw material in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, for at least another country.

A good beginning, however, has been made, and the business commenced under the most favorable auspices. In the month of September, I caused a circular to be prepared, propounding 26 interrogatories to silk growers, manufacturers, and other gentlemen interested in the subject. Several hundred were circulated, and many have been returned with answers to the inquiries. It is, however, to be regretted, they were not forwarded at an earlier day, as a more punctual and general return would have been the consequence, and a greater amount of information collected. The facts, however, as far as they have been collected, (and they are as numerous and circumstantial as under the circumstances could be expected,) are of the most flattering character. From the answers to the interrogatories, the communications of gentlemen in different parts of the country, and such other means of information as I have been favored with, I am enabled to give the following exhibition of the progress and prospect of both branches of the business. The statements being made from correct data, may be relied on, as approximating to accuracy, so far as they go: but it is reasonable to suppose that the view is imperfect, as the business has probably been commenced in many parts of the country, from which no information has been received. These of course, are not embraced: and the business is, no doubt, further advanced, and in a more prosperous condition than will be exhibited.

New England States.

The six New England States are, more or less, engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk; and four of them are encouraging the business by legislative bounties. In Maine, a bounty of five cents on every pound of cocoons grown, and fifty cents on every pound of silk reeled, is paid from the State Treasury. The growing of silk has also been commenced in several towns in different parts of the State, and the experiments which have been made confirm the belief that the climate is no obstacle in the way of the silk grower; especially from the foliage of the Italian mulberry.

In Newport, Fryeburg, Saco, Hiram, and Limington, nurseries have been planted, and are said to be in a flourishing condition, especially in the first mentioned town. This town is situated at about equi-distance between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and within a few miles of the 45th degree of latitude; and yet the young plant stood the severity of the last winter uninjured. A gentleman in Fryeburg has 10,000 or 12,000 Italian mulberries, 4 years old, and several thousand more in his nursery. He fed the last season 5000 worms, which produced about the usual quantity of silk. His confidence is so strong in the success and profit of the business, that he intends to extend it as fast as his means will admit. About \$40 worth of silk was made in Hiram the last season, and manufactured into sewing silk; the quality of which is said to be equal to the best Italian. A few pounds were also made in Limington, of excellent quality.

In New Hampshire, the business has been begun, and is prosecuted with considerable spirit, though no public encouragement is given. At Concord, there is an incorporated company, with a capital of \$75,000, for the growth and manufacture of silk. The company have purchased a farm of 250 acres, and are stocking it with both kinds of mulberry as fast as circumstances permit. Individuals, also, in most parts of the state, are planting the mulberry preparatory to feeding the worm. In the vicinity of Portsmouth, many gentlemen are engaging in the business. Experiments have also been made in South Weare, Newport, Dunbarton, Warner, Hopkinton, Keene, and many other towns; and the results have satisfied the experiments that the business is both practicable and profitable.

The legislature of Vermont, by an act passed on the 10th of November, 1835, have authorized and directed the state treasurer to pay a bounty of ten cents on every pound of cocoons grown within the state. This bounty, and a good degree of interest which previously was awakened, has given the business a good beginning. In most parts of the state seed has been sown and planted, and small quantities of silk have been made. In Burlington, Brattleboro', Woodstock, Middlebury, Bennington, South Hero, Montpelier, Orwell, Shoreham, Guilford, Putney, and many other places, the subject is receiving attention, and preparations are making for operations on a large scale.

The legislation of Massachusetts, for the encouragement of the growth of silk, is of the most liberal character. The bounty on all silk grown, reeled and thrown in the commonwealth, is \$2 a pound, which is considered by silk growers to be sufficient to defray all expenses attending its growing, reeling and throwing. Before the passage of this law, extensive nurseries and plantations were commenced or projected; but the business has since assumed a more general character. The interest which is felt in this state is attributable, in a great degree, to the efforts of Jonathan H. Cobb, esq. of Dedham. This gentleman has been several years engaged in the business, and the success he has had has inspired others with confidence in it. There are several incorporated companies formed, some of which has commenced operations. Among them is the New England Silk Company, at Dedham, under the superintendence of Mr. Cobb. This company has a capital

of \$50,000, with liberty to extend it to \$100,000. It has already about 20 acres planted with the mulberry, and about 30 more in preparation. In relation to the present state of the manufacturing department, Mr. Cobb says: "We have 16 sewing silk machines, some of which have been in operation, and others are nearly completed for running. But a small quantity of sewing silk has been made yet. We have found organzine and tram, or warp and filling, to be in greater demand than heretofore; but in consequence of the 40 per cent. protection on sewing silk held out by the government, we have been building a large mill this season, and are now about ready to manufacture 200 lbs. per week of sewing silk, which, at present prices will fetch \$2,000; and should the tariff remain and the price keep up as it now is, we shall make a heavy business of it. About \$10,000 worth of silk goods, part with a mixture of cotton, have been manufactured in the year past—about one-half from foreign, the rest from domestic silk. We shall continue to furnish, as we have in years past, the warp and filling for looms in different parts of the country. The Tuscan loom was first started here, and we have supplied many hundreds of them with warps, for two or three years past."

The Atlantic Silk Company, at Nantucket, has a capital of \$40,000. The object of the company is the growing and manufacture of silk. The factory is already in operation, and the fabrics which have been made are highly creditable to the manufacturers. William H. Gardner, Esq. of Nantucket, is President of the company.

The Northampton Silk Company has a capital of \$100,000, with liberty to extend it to \$150,000, and under the superintendence of Samuel Whitmarsh, Esq. who is also President. The object of the company is both the culture and manufacture of silk; and for this purpose, they have a plantation of about 300 acres, and suitable buildings. The plantation is being stocked with the *morus multicaulis*, and another variety of Chinese mulberry, which, on many accounts, they think preferable. Their manufacture, at present, is principally confined to sewing silk, the quality of which is said, by competent judges, to be equal to the best Italian. The company have also imported large quantities of mulberry trees, with which they are stocking their own plantation, and in part supplying the great demand for that article.

The Massachusetts Silk Company has a capital of \$150,000, and a plantation of 160 acres at Framingham. They have now growing 78,000 Italian, and 7,360 Chinese mulberry trees, besides a seed bed of two acres. There are also in this State the Boston Silk Company, the Roxbury Silk Company, and the Newburyport Silk Company, all with large capitals. Besides these incorporated companies, individuals are engaging in the business, in most parts of the State, with very promising prospects.

In Rhode Island, where the manufacture of cotton has been long and profitably prosecuted, the manufacture of silk is commencing. There is one incorporated company by the name of the Valentine or Rhode Island Silk Company. This company has a capital of \$100,000. The factory is in Providence and the plantation in the neighborhood. It has been in operation some time, and

has manufactured some very beautiful and durable articles.

In Connecticut, silk has been grown in considerable quantities for 50 or 60 years, particularly in the counties of Windham and Tolland. As an encouragement to the silk-grower, the State pays a bounty of one dollar on every hundred Italian or Chinese mulberry trees, set out at such distances from each other as will best favor their full growth and the collection of their leaves, and cultivated until they are five years old. The State also pays a bounty of fifty cents on every pound of silk reeled on an improved reel.

There are two incorporated companies in the State—the Mansfield and the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Companies. The former is located at Mansfield, and has a capital of \$20,000; the latter at Hartford, with a capital of 30,000.—Both these companies have been beneficiaries of a bank. The business of the latter has hitherto been principally limited to the manufacture of Tuscan straw for ladies' bonnets; but it has lately commenced the manufacture of sewing silk in large quantities of a good quality. There is a silk-factory at Lisbon, which has been in operation several years, and is said to be doing a good business.

Individuals, also, in all parts of the State, are engaging in the culture; several of whom are planting large tracts with the mulberry. The Messrs. Cheney, at Manchester, have been engaged the past season in cultivating the *morus multicaulis*, and have been very successful. They intend stocking a large plantation of this variety of the mulberry, and prosecuting the growth of silk, and its manufacture into sewing silk and fabrics on an extensive scale. Messrs. Brown and Lee, of East Granby, have also extensive grounds devoted to the cultivation of the tree. They sowed, the last season, 120 pounds of Italian mulberry seed, and have several millions of seedlings. They are also extensively engaged in the cultivation of the *morus multicaulis*. Their ultimate object is to unite the manufacture with the growth of silk. There are, also, extensive nurseries at Hartford, Suffield, Farmington, Litchfield, New London, Stonington, Durham, New Haven, and many other towns. Mr. Ephraim Cheeseborough, of New London, has invented a simple plan for making cocoons, which promises to be an improvement on the old method. Mr. Isaac G. Botsford, of Roxbury, has invented a machine for the manufacture of organzine, tram, and sewing silk, which is said to be an important improvement in silk machinery. The machine of Mr. Adam Brooks of South Scituate, which has been for some time in use, proves to be a valuable invention.

Middle States.

The subject of encouraging the culture of silk has been under consideration in New York for some time, and it is expected it will be given at the present session. Several Silk companies have been incorporated; among which are, the Troy, the Poughkeepsie, the New-York, and the Albany Silk-Growers companies. These companies have large capitals; but of their present condition I am not advised. Though the business is engaging the attention of gentlemen in most of the counties, yet my information is limited principally

to those of Steuben, Broome, Lewis, Orleans, Monroe, Onondaga, and Suffolk. From these counties communications have been received.—In the county of Steuben there are about 20,000 Italian mulberry trees of five years' growth and under, and 1,200 Chinese, one and two years old. About twenty persons have commenced the business; one acre is devoted, and ten more in preparation.

In Broome county, little has as yet been done; but my correspondent says:—"I have no doubt that in three years there will be 100,000 *morus multicaulis* trees in the county." In Lewis county there are a few trees of both kinds, and one gentleman has 8,000 or 9,000 cuttings of the Chinese, ready for setting the coming spring. He says: "people are beginning to awake to the business, and believe it will flourish here." In Orleans county, there are about 600 of the Chinese, and 50,000 of the Italian, now growing.—Seven pounds of sewing silk have been made, and seven or eight persons engaged in the business on a small scale. It is supposed \$200,000 will be invested in the business in five years. In Monroe county, there are large nurseries at Rochester, Greece, and several other places. In the town of Sweden, there are 4,125 Chinese mulberry trees of five years old and under, and about 100,000 Italian; five acres of land are already planted, and fifteen more in a state of preparation. In Onondaga county, there are many of the Italian. On Shelter island, there are 6000 Chinese, and 100,000 Italian, and 7 acres of land are in preparation. In Southampton, on Long Island, there are 50,000 Italian and a few Chinese; 2 acres of land are stocked, and five preparing. A beginning has also been made in Montgomery county, and some beautiful sewing silk made.

The foregoing is a very imperfect view of the present state of the business in the great State of New York. In all parts of the State, individuals are engaging with spirit, and there is no doubt New York will become a great silk-growing district.

In New Jersey, several companies have been incorporated; among which are the New Jersey Silk Manufacturing Company, with a capital not exceeding \$30,000, and the Monmouth Silk Company. Several other companies are formed or projected, and enterprising individuals in many parts of the State are cultivating the mulberry, and, in some towns, small quantities of silk have been found well adapted to the business.

A number of companies have been formed in Pennsylvania, under a general law of the State for the encouragement of the culture of silk.

The Beaver Silk Company, at Beaver Falls, in Western Pennsylvania, is about commencing operations under very favorable circumstances.—There is also a company in Chester county and another recently formed in Philadelphia. At Economy, the Harmony Society have commenced the growth and manufacture of silk. They have about 10,000 Italian trees, and 453 Chinese, of various ages. They have manufactured sewing silk, vestings, cravats, &c., which are beautiful. Hundreds of farmers, mechanics, and professional men are also engaging in the business.

In Delaware and Maryland the subject is attracting much attention. Several companies have been formed, and individuals are commencing

plantations. A company has been incorporated in Queen Anne county, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of growing Silk. The Talbot County Silk Company has also been incorporated.

Southern States.

In the Southern, as well as in the Northern and Middle States, much interest is felt in the subject, and much is doing to introduce it to the attention of planters. In Virginia, they are proposing to devote their worn-out tobacco land to the culture of silk, in the hope of checking the tide of emigration, which is setting West, and threatening to depopulate the country. There are several silk companies, and many patriotic individuals are making experiments. The Virginia Silk Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000—a very liberal charter. The Potomac Silk and Agricultural Company, with a capital of \$5,000, and liberty to extend it to \$50,000, has also been incorporated. The company have purchased 400 acres of land, and planted about 2,000 Chinese mulberry trees. Mr. J. B. Gray, near Fredericksburg, has also a large number of Chinese trees in a very flourishing condition.

The accounts I have received from North Carolina, are of the most cheering character; they represent the soil and climate to be remarkably favorable to the growth of the tree and the rearing of the worm, and the planters are disposed to give the subject a fair trial. The same is substantially true as respects South Carolina and Georgia. Experiments have been made, the results of which have satisfied many of the planters that the young, aged, and infirm portion of their slaves can be profitably employed in the culture of silk; and there is little doubt that in a short time many of them will make silk as well as a cotton crop.

In Florida and Alabama the tree grows luxuriantly, and produces an abundance of foliage. Experiments in rearing the worm have, also, been attended with favorable results; and a portion of the inhabitants are convinced that silk will be the most profitable crop they can make. At Pensacola and Mobile are large numbers of mulberry trees; and arrangements are making by several gentlemen to commence the business. At the latter place, Chester Root, Esq. is preparing for a large plantation. The black mulberry is indigenous, and its foliage has been found to make as good silk as that of the Italian or Chinese. It is also supposed the sterile lands of West Florida will become valuable on account of their adaptation to the production of silk.

Western States.

The soil and climate of the Western States have also been found to be peculiarly adapted to the silk culture; and many farmers and others are turning their attention to it. In Ohio, there are a number of companies incorporated, with large capitals, and under the direction of skillful managers. The Ohio Silk Company, at Columbus, has a large plantation on the rich bottoms of the Scioto, which is fast stocking with both kinds of the mulberry: 30,000 Italian, 4 years old, and a large number of the Chinese, have been set. The company propose to extend their plantation of Italian, to at least one hundred acres, with 1,000 trees to the acre, and an equal num-

ber of acres with the Chinese. It is also their intention to add about 50 acres in hedges of both kinds.

A company has also been formed at Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson county, with a capital of \$50,000. The Massillon Manufacturing Company have had their capital extended to \$600,000, and are determined to engage largely in the culture of silk. Several other companies have been formed, and many more have petitions before the Legislature for acts of incorporation. In the vicinity of Canton, Stark county, 70 families are said to be engaged in making silk; and in Knox, Cuyahoga, Jefferson, Belmont, Washington, Brown, Hamilton, Montgomery, Highland, and several other counties, many individuals are beginning. Several petitions are now before the Legislature praying for public encouragement; and it is expected something liberal will be done.

In Kentucky, a company has been incorporated under the name of the "Campbell County Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company," and has selected a favorable location opposite Cincinnati. The subject is new in this State, but it is attracting attention, as is apparent from the following extract of a letter from a gentleman near Lexington: "The first talk of silk-raising in this country was about a year and a half since, when a friend sent me the first copy of the Silk Culturist. So great has been the increase of public sentiment, that there appear but few of the rich farmers but who are talking of it as a source of employment for their weak force. There are a great many Italian mulberries of one year's growth. I have near 100,000 in a nursery of five acres; and there is the produce of four pounds and a half of seed more, raised by five of my immediate neighbors; all of which will be planted out in the spring in hedge rows. I calculate there will be one hundred acres planted. The six that are now making experiments are all rich, and can bring into the field one hundred and fifty hands of their own, and as much land as is necessary: and our whole energy will be turned to it."

In Indiana, large quantities of seed have been sown, and a spirit of inquiry has been awakened, particularly among the Quakers at Richmond. A gentleman of that place says: "There has nothing but the Italian been grown as yet, of which there is, to my knowledge, only about 30,000 trees, which are all seedlings. There will be some of the real Chinese, and also of the *multicaulis*, cultivated, though to a limited extent. The business cannot flourish with us till our trees have grown, though our woods abound with the black mulberry." There is a large nursery of both kinds at Madison, and the State will be gradually furnished with trees.

In Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Tennessee, small beginnings have been made, and the congeniality of the soil and climate cannot, ultimately, fail of making them great silk-growing States.

In looking at the vast amount of silk annually imported and consumed in this country, and the facilities it furnishes for its production, the conviction irresistibly forces itself upon the mind, that our national interest, independence, and respectability, loudly call for such legislative aid and encouragement, as shall stimulate to activity and perseverance, the efforts which are making to introduce its culture as a common branch of ru-

ral economy. Hitherto, the work has been carried forward by individual exertions; and this is unquestionably the true method, so far as individual interest is concerned. But the nation has a great interest involved in it; and it is its duty to foster it in such a manner as will afford it protection and encouragement. The public and individuals having a common interest in the object, may by an energetic co-operation in effort, secure its benefits to both.

The efforts which have been made by individuals, and the success which has thus far attended them, seem to point out the course which should be adopted by Congress. Enough has been done already to enlighten the public, so far as its practicability and profit are concerned; and nothing more is wanting to induce thousands of the enterprising and industrious to engage in it, but a thorough knowledge of its details. Could a general diffusion of practical knowledge on the subject of cultivating the tree and rearing the worm, be effected, I have no doubt the United States would finally become one of the greatest silk-growing countries in the world. It is for the committee to recommend the measures which ought to be taken by Congress to promote this great object; and in their hands I leave it with one suggestion; if a small and cheap manual could be extensively circulated at the public expense, I have no doubt it would be well received, and, at the same time, be the best method to accomplish the great object in view.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW T. JUDSON.

HON. J. Q. ADAMS,

Chairman Committee on Manufactures.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

APPLE AND PEACH TREES, &c.

Mr. Editor—In reading the late numbers of your valuable paper, I have observed that a portion of it is appropriated for agricultural information. The improvements that are constantly being made in farming operations, the many valuable implements, machines and useful plants, that are from time to time introduced amongst us, deserve to be noticed in such a paper as yours, having its circulation in an agricultural community. The advantages, to be derived from such a means of concentrating information, are manifest. Being myself a practical farmer, and finding it useful to make experiments, I will, with your leave, take advantage of your invitation, and communicate occasionally, such hints as I may think not to be generally known, and may be calculated to be useful.

In a late number I observed the complaints of a correspondent on rearing of Apple Trees, and the difficulty of guarding them against the attacks of a worm that eats out the heart of the tree. As I planted a young orchard about seven years ago, I have experienced all the embarrassments and mortification of your correspondent, and of about 7 acres of ground planted in the usual way, there are not now standing more than twenty trees of those set out. I was industrious during September, October and November of each year, with the knife and wire. I had the earth removed from around the stem in the fall, and then had them

some seasons limed and whitewashed, and others abundantly manured; and indeed did all that my ingenuity, as well as that of my neighbors suggested, to preserve them; but in spite of all my exertions my trees died.

At length, my patience being exhausted, and determined to abandon what remained of my orchard to its fate, if my only remaining experiment should fail, I had recourse to anthracite coal ashes, which I deposited in the spring upon the surface of the ground, around the stems of some of the trees. During the following summer, I observed that these appeared to be remarkably thrifty. They had a smooth, healthy bark, and made much wood. In the fall, the trees were carefully examined. Those about which there was no ashes, exhibited their usual appearance, had an accustomed supply of worms, and had not grown much. On the contrary, there was not one of those around which the ashes had been placed, that had a worm at the root. I found several worms however at the distance of about 4 feet from the ground, which were easily detected and removed. Since that time (3 years ago,) I have found my trees to be steadily improving, and the like results have uniformly been produced from the use of the ashes. Some of the trees had a heavy load of fruit last year, and now look remarkably promising.

I have also used anthracite coal ashes upon my peach trees, with a like result; and my trees last summer, although growing in a heavy clay soil, bore for the first time, an abundant load of fruit; and their appearance now, would not be discreditable to the best peach orchards of New Jersey. I must do the peach tree worm the justice to say, however, that in a few instances, I found him at his post, but there were many trees, a very large majority, where he was not to be seen. Many peach trees are in my garden, and in the cultivation of it the ashes may have been mixed with the earth thereabouts, so as to destroy its repulsive property, but whether it contains this property or not, it will be found a most valuable manure for trees.

From the observations I have made, I am satisfied, that the absence of worms from so many trees, may be fairly attributed to the use of the coal ashes, and I therefore confidently recommend it to those who feel an interest in the cultivation of these delicious fruits.

PENN.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Freas—I am induced by your article in this day's paper, to say a few words on this subject. As far as my experience has gone, I am decidedly of opinion that it is much better to plant corn in rows, and in single plants, than in hills of three or four plants in a hill. I planted near an acre last year, in double rows 6 feet apart; that is, I put two rows together at a foot distance, and the plants at a foot apart in the row. My chickens took at least one-third of it before I discovered it, and I had to replant about three weeks afterwards, which was a great drawback in such a cold season as the last was. The land is but middling quality, and was but lightly manured by ploughing it down. I had no sod to plough in, as it was part in corn the year before. I horse hoed once and ploughed and earthed it up once only; and

then discovered my error in putting two rows together; having had to throw the earth into the space between the rows with the spade. However, it grew finely; and an old farmer, who saw it many times, said it was the best he had seen in Germantown township. Being of the gourd seed kind, it had not heat enough to ripen it well; but this was nothing against the principle of planting in rows, which I believe is the best.

If I have time I will send you further information on this subject for your next paper; but at present shall confine myself to giving our farming friends a hint, how to preserve their crops of corn from the destruction of the crows and blackbirds; and I should suppose chickens also. A friend told me of it last year, and he has tried it, and found it to answer. It is to dissolve a quantity of copperas in water, and to soak the corn in it before planting. It will turn the corn black, but will not injure its vegetative powers. I do not know what quantity of copperas he put to a certain quantity of water, nor how long he suffered it to remain in soak; but as he sees your paper regularly, I will conclude by requesting him, thus publicly, to give us all the information he is possessed of on this subject, and have no doubt he will take pleasure in doing so.

I am yours, respectfully,

A. G. F.

Near Germantown, 19th April, 1837.

P. S. Please to allow me to express my thanks to your correspondent "Penn," for his communication about Apple Trees. I have planted a few in the mode he recommended; and have been informed by an old nurseryman, that soon will protect the tree from the attacks of these grubs.

The Drought.—We have had no rain for a month, or thereabouts, and the earth around and about us, is as "dry as a powder-horn." The promise for a crop of wheat in this quarter is peculiarly gloomy, but we trust that when we shall have had a good rain, and when the weather shall assume a spring temperature—as yet we have had nothing but winter—the prospect may improve; if it does not, our farmers—and community as dependent upon them—will find themselves compelled to put up with half-allowance in many things.

P. S. Since the above paragraph was written, we have had a most delightful winter snow! Early on Sunday morning, after a slight shower of rain, snow-flakes began to descend rapidly, and continued falling about eight hours, until, notwithstanding the ground had been made wet by the rain, the earth was covered to the depth of six or eight inches.—Winchester Virginian.

Import of Foreign Wheat.—The New York Courier and Enquirer contains a detailed statement of the quantity of foreign Wheat imported into the city of New York during the month of October, 1836, and from 1st January, 1836, to 19th April, 1837. From this it appears, that the number of bushels imported in October, 1836, was

18,200

During the year 1836,

493,100

From 1st Jan. to 19th April, 1837,

857,000

Making a total of

1,350,100

The import of foreign Rye during the same period was also very heavy.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel	1 50	1 75
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	8 00	10 00
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel	90	—
White,.....	"	90	—
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	—	—
North Carolina,.....	"	—	—
Upland,.....	"	—	—
Louisiana 90a21-Alabama	"	—	—
FATHERS,.....	pound	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel	1 37	1 50
FLOUR MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel	11 00	12 00
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	8 75	8 50
Superior, st. in good do'd	"	9 00	—
" wagon price,	"	8 25	—
City Mills, super,.....	"	8 00	8 25
Do extra,.....	"	8 25	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	9 00	—
Rye,.....	"	6 50	6 75
Kila-dried Meat, in bbls.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel	6 00	6 50
Timothy (hards of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,.....	"	—	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,.....	"	—	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton	16 00	20 00
Hams, country, dew rotted,.....	pound	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
Hens, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 00	7 75
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
Hens—first sort,.....	pound	17	—
second,.....	"	13	—
refuse,.....	"	12	—
LARD,.....	bushel	35	37
MUTTON, Suet, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	43	45
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	—
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton	4 87	—
Ground,.....	barrel	1 00	—
PALM CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel	—	—
RICE,.....	pound	3	4
RED,.....	bushel	90	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
TOMATOES, crop, common,.....	100lbs	3 00	3 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
" for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	—	—
" ground leaf,.....	"	—	—
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
*WHEAT, white,.....	bushel	—	—
Red best,.....	"	1 50	—
Fair to good 100a130, inferior	"	—	—
WHEAT, Impf. in bbls,.....	gallon	34	37
" in bbls,.....	"	—	—
" wagon price,.....	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to-Baltimore,.....	100 lbs	2 00	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 25	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	24 26
One half do,.....	"	36 40	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33 36	20 22
Fulled,.....	"	36 38	24 26

LIME-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, PRATT-STREET,
Has now finished several of the above machines. The
price is fixed as follows:
For the machine complete, \$100
Do. exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle, 60
For applying the machinery to a common cart 45
For the machinery alone 40
Including the patent in each case. \$25 31

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound	13	—
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	11 1/2	12
Middlings,..... do.....	"	do	do
Assorted, country,.....	"	7 1/2	7 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	23	28
CIDER,.....	barrel	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each	5 00	7 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 81	1 87
CHOP RYE,.....	"	2 00	—
Eggs,.....	dozen	18	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel	—	—
No. 2,.....	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 50	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2	"	8 50	9 50
No. 3,.....	"	—	5 50
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	—	4 00
LARD,.....	pound	11 1/2	12

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin. 4a4
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,..... do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	Petersburg,..... do
Hagerstown,.....	1a	Norfolk,..... do
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,..... 2a2 1/2
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,..... 5
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do		Danville,..... do
Do. payable at Easton,.... 2		Bank of the Valley,.... 2
Salisbury,..... 2 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,.... 4
Cumberland,..... 3		Do. Charlestown,.... 2
Millington,..... do		Do. Leesburg,..... 2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,.... 4
Washington,.....		Ohio Banks, generally 6a7
Georgetown,.....	Banks, 1a1 1/2	New Jersey Banks gen. 5
Alexandria,.....		New York City,..... 1
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,.... 6a7
Philadelphia,..... 1a		Massachusetts,..... 3a3 1/2
Chambersburg,..... 3		Connecticut,..... 3a3 1/2
Gettysburg,..... do		New Hampshire,.... 3a3 1/2
Pittsburg,..... 3a		Maine,..... 3a3 1/2
York,..... 2a		Rhode Island,.... 3a3 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bk's		North Carolina,.... 8a10
Delaware [under \$5].... 6		South Carolina,.... 10a12
Do. [over \$5]..... 3		Georgia,..... do
Michigan Banks,..... 10		New Orleans,..... 15
Canadian do..... 10		

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a farm situate in Prince George's County, Md. It contains 150 acres of good land, one-third of which is very heavily timbered. A large proportion of the cleared land is in meadow, well set in Timothy, the balance is all in clover, with the exception of 10 acres seeded in oats, clover and timothy. The enclosures are good. The improvements, a small dwelling, an excellent NEW BARN. The soil is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grass and grain, and is as susceptible of permanent improvement as any land in the county. It is remarkably healthy and handsomely situated. Should the purchaser desirous of purchasing, wish more land; the owner would have no objection to increase the quantity of wood or cleared land. The Baltimore and Washington rail road passes through the farm, it being situate within half a mile of the depot at Beltsville; thus offering great facilities of transportation, and the choice of two markets, advantages not often enjoyed. A crop of 1 and 2 years will be given on two-thirds the amount of purchase money; cash will be required for the other third; but should an eligible purchaser be obtained, the terms would be made to suit his convenience, as one great object of the owner, who has an estate adjoining, is to secure an enterprising agricultural neighbor.

Applications post paid to be addressed to
EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

DURHAMS AND DURHAM GRADES.

I have for sale a beautiful full-bred Durham bull, 5 years old, proceeding from the finest of the improved Durhams; a two year old do. 15-16ths blood, the latter being Devon and coming from Flora, that Queen of cows, raised by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, which, when fresh, gives 20 pounds of butter a week.

ALSO 8 half-bred milch cows, mostly springing at this time: these are by Col. Powell's improved Durham bull Monk, out of capital Pennsylvania cows, and warranted to give from 16 to 20 quarts of milk a day when fresh.

All applications must be post paid. Address

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN FARMER.

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each,

Also ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL, a work of general utility, comprising all the information necessary to be known in the culture of the Mulberry and growth of Silk.

The above works are offered for sale, at the office of the FARMER and GARDENER, North-east corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, Baltimore, Md.

April 18, 1837.

20,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has received the first parcel of an invoice of 20,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he offers for sale on pleasing terms for cash. They are warranted genuine, and if taken in their original packages bargains may be expected.

EDW. P. ROBERTS,

Baltimore, Md.

March 7. 4t.

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to

EDW. P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell a JACK, at a price which any gentleman disposed to purchase would consider moderate. He is 14 hands and half inch, and has proved himself a sure foal getter; his offspring being remarkable for their fine appearance, robust constitutions, and size. He was imported by Commodore Elliot, from Brazil, and is now about 14 years of age.

All applications for him must be post paid, addressed to

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

Ap. 18. 4t.

PATENT HORSE SHOES.

Made of best refined Iron, and every shoe warranted—Any failing to render the most perfect satisfaction will be received back, and the money paid for the same refunded. A constant supply for sale by

THOMAS JANVIER, Agent.

87 Smith's wharf.

P. S. Henry Burden of Troy, N. Y. has obtained letter patent from the government of France, granting him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing horse shoes by his newly invented machines.

nov 22 3m

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreth's grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Feb. 14

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Crop prospects—a superior Cow—on the culture of Peas—spring wheat—letter of Mr. Bement—Mr. Adams' report to the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the culture of silk in America—on rearing Apple and Peach trees—on the culture of Indian corn—the drought—importation of wheat—advertisements—prices current.